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Substantively Consolidated SIPA liquidation of
Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC
and the Chapter 7 Estate of Bernard L. Madoff*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (CGM)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated)

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Substantively
Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of Bernard L.
Madoff Investment Securities LLC and the Chapter
7 Estate of Bernard L. Madoff,

Plaintiff,

v.

MARTIN SAGE and SYBIL SAGE,

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 23-XXXXXX (CGM)

COMPLAINT

Irving H. Picard, as trustee (“Trustee”) for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) under the Securities Investor Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa-lll (“SIPA”),¹ substantively consolidated with the chapter 7 estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff,” and with BLMIS, “Debtors”), by and through his undersigned counsel, for his complaint (the “Complaint”) against Martin Sage and Sybil Sage (the “Sages”), alleges the following:

NATURE OF PROCEEDING

1. This adversary proceeding is part of the Trustee’s continuing efforts to recover BLMIS “customer property,” as defined by SIPA § 78lll(4), that was stolen by BLMIS as part of the massive Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Madoff and others.

2. The Sages were beneficiaries of the Ponzi scheme. In the two-year period prior to BLMIS’s collapse, the Sages received, through numerous BLMIS customer accounts in which the Sages held interests, in excess of \$4.5 million in subsequent transfers of fictitious profits from the Ponzi scheme. The Trustee seeks to recover these transfers of stolen customer property from the Sages so that the property can be equitably distributed to whom it rightfully belongs—customers with allowed claims against BLMIS who have yet to be made whole.

3. This adversary proceeding is brought pursuant to SIPA §§ 78fff(b), 78fff-1(a), and 78fff-2(c)(3) and sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the United States Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101–1532 (the “Bankruptcy Code”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is an adversary proceeding commenced in this Court, in which the main underlying SIPA proceeding, Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (CGM) (the “SIPA Proceeding”), is pending. The SIPA Proceeding was originally brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “District Court”) as *Securities & Exchange Commission v.*

¹ For convenience, further references to SIPA will omit title 15 and be cited as SIPA § ____.

Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC, No. 08 CV 10791 (S.D.N.Y.) (the “District Court Proceeding”) and has been referred to this Court. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b) and (e)(1) and SIPA § 78eee(b)(2)(A) and (b)(4).

5. This is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A), (H) and (O). The Trustee consents to the entry of final orders or judgment by this Court if it is determined that consent of the parties is required for this Court to enter final orders or judgment consistent with Article III of the U.S. Constitution.

6. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

DEFENDANTS

7. The Sages reside in New York, New York. Sybil Sage is married to Martin Sage who held interests in numerous BLMIS customer accounts. *See* Exhibit A.

BACKGROUND, THE TRUSTEE AND STANDING

8. On December 11, 2008, Madoff was arrested by federal agents for criminal violations of federal securities laws, including securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, and mail and wire fraud. Contemporaneously, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) commenced the District Court Proceeding.

9. On December 15, 2008, under SIPA § 78eee(a)(4)(A), the SEC consented to combining its action with an application by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). Thereafter, under SIPA § 78eee(a)(4)(B), SIPC filed an application in the District Court alleging, among other things, that BLMIS could not meet its obligations to securities customers as they came due and its customers needed the protections afforded by SIPA.

10. Also on December 15, 2008, Judge Stanton granted SIPC’s application and entered an order pursuant to SIPA, which, in pertinent part:

- (a) appointed the Trustee for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(3);

- (b) appointed Baker & Hostetler LLP as counsel to the Trustee pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(3); and
- (c) removed the case to this Court pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(4).

11. By orders dated December 23, 2008 and February 4, 2009, respectively, this Court approved the Trustee's bond and found that the Trustee was a disinterested person. Accordingly, the Trustee is duly qualified to serve and act on behalf of the estate.

12. On April 13, 2009, an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against Madoff, and on June 9, 2009, this Court substantively consolidated the chapter 7 estate of Madoff into the SIPA Proceeding.

13. At a plea hearing on March 12, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. Madoff*, Case No. 09-CR-213(DC), Madoff pleaded guilty to an 11-count criminal information filed against him by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. At the plea hearing, Madoff admitted he "operated a Ponzi scheme through the investment advisory side of [BLMIS]."

14. At a plea hearing on August 11, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. DiPascali*, Case No. 09-CR-764 (RJS), Frank DiPascali, a former BLMIS employee, pleaded guilty to a ten-count criminal information charging him with participating in and conspiring to perpetuate the Ponzi scheme. DiPascali admitted that no purchases or sales of securities took place in connection with BLMIS customer accounts and that the Ponzi scheme had been ongoing at BLMIS since at least the 1980s.

15. At a plea hearing on November 21, 2011, in the case captioned *United States v. Kugel*, Case No. 10-CR-228 (LTS), David Kugel, a former BLMIS trader and manager, pleaded guilty to a six-count criminal information charging him with securities fraud, falsifying the records of BLMIS, conspiracy, and bank fraud. Kugel admitted to helping create false, backdated trades in BLMIS customer accounts beginning in the early 1970s.

16. On March 24, 2014, Daniel Bonventre, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, George Perez, and Jerome O'Hara were convicted of fraud and other crimes in connection with their participation in the Ponzi scheme as employees of BLMIS's investment advisory business ("IA Business").

17. As the Trustee appointed under SIPA, the Trustee is charged with assessing claims, recovering and distributing customer property to BLMIS's customers holding allowed customer claims, and liquidating any remaining BLMIS assets for the benefit of the estate and its creditors. The Trustee is using his authority under SIPA and the Bankruptcy Code to avoid and recover payouts of fictitious profits and/or other transfers made by the Debtors to customers and others to the detriment of defrauded, innocent customers whose money was consumed by the Ponzi scheme. Absent this and other recovery actions, the Trustee will be unable to satisfy the claims described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(1).

18. Pursuant to SIPA § 78fff-1(a), the Trustee has the general powers of a bankruptcy trustee in a case under the Bankruptcy Code in addition to the powers granted by SIPA pursuant to SIPA § 78fff(b). Chapters 1, 3, 5 and subchapters I and II of chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code apply to this proceeding to the extent consistent with SIPA pursuant to SIPA § 78fff(b).

19. The Trustee has standing to bring the avoidance and recovery claims under SIPA § 78fff-1(a) and applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, including Bankruptcy Code §§ 323(b), 544, and 704(a)(1), because the Trustee has the power and authority to avoid and recover transfers under Bankruptcy Code §§ 544, 548, 550(a), and 551, and SIPA §§ 78fff-1(a) and 78fff-2(c)(3).

I. BLMIS, THE PONZI SCHEME, AND MADOFF'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A. BLMIS

20. Madoff founded BLMIS in 1960 as a sole proprietorship and registered it as a

broker dealer with the SEC under file number 8-8132. In 2001, Madoff changed the corporate form of BLMIS from a sole proprietorship to a New York limited liability company. The BLMIS file number 8-8132 remained the same. At all relevant times, Madoff controlled BLMIS first as its sole member and thereafter as its chairman and chief executive.

21. In compliance with 15 U.S.C. § 78o(b)(1) and SEC Rule 15b1-3, and regardless of its business form, BLMIS operated as a broker-dealer from 1960 through 2008. Public records obtained from the Central Registration Depository of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Inc. reflect BLMIS's continuous registration under SEC file number 8-8132 as a securities broker-dealer during its operation. At all times, BLMIS was assigned CRD No. 2625. SIPC's Membership Management System database also reflects BLMIS's registration with the SEC as a securities broker-dealer beginning on January 19, 1960. On December 30, 1970, BLMIS became a member of SIPC when SIPC was created and continued its membership after 2001 without any change in status. SIPC membership is contingent on registration of the broker-dealer with the SEC.

22. For most of its existence, BLMIS's principal place of business was 885 Third Avenue in New York City, where Madoff operated three principal business units: a proprietary trading desk, a broker dealer operation, and the IA Business.

23. BLMIS's website publicly boasted about the sophistication and success of its proprietary trading desk and broker-dealer operations, which were well known in the financial industry. BLMIS's website omitted the IA Business entirely. BLMIS did not register as an investment adviser with the SEC until 2006, following an investigation by the SEC, which forced Madoff to register.

24. For more than 20 years preceding that registration, the financial reports BLMIS filed with the SEC fraudulently omitted the existence of billions of dollars of customer funds

BLMIS managed through its IA Business.

25. In 2006, BLMIS filed its first Form ADV (Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration) with the SEC, reporting that BLMIS had 23 customer accounts with total assets under management (“AUM”) of \$11.7 billion. BLMIS filed its last Form ADV in January 2008, reporting that its IA Business still had only 23 customer accounts with total AUM of \$17.1 billion. In reality, Madoff grossly understated these numbers. In December 2008, BLMIS had over 4,900 active customer accounts with a purported value of approximately \$68 billion in AUM. At all times, BLMIS’s Form ADVs were publicly available.

B. The Ponzi Scheme

26. At all relevant times, Madoff operated the IA Business as a Ponzi scheme using money deposited by customers that BLMIS claimed to invest in securities. The IA Business had no legitimate business operations and produced no profits or earnings. Madoff was assisted by several family members and a few employees, including Frank DiPascali, Irwin Lipkin, David Kugel, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, and others, who pleaded to, or were found guilty of, assisting Madoff in carrying out the fraud.

27. BLMIS’s proprietary trading desk was also engaged in pervasive fraudulent activity. It was funded, in part, by money taken from the BLMIS customer deposits, but fraudulently reported that funding as trading revenues and/or commissions on BLMIS’s financial statements and other regulatory reports filed by BLMIS. The proprietary trading business was incurring significant net losses beginning in at least mid-2002 and thereafter, and thus required fraudulent infusions of cash from the IA Business to continue operating.

28. To provide cover for BLMIS’s fraudulent IA Business, BLMIS employed Friehling & Horowitz, CPA, P.C. (“Friehling & Horowitz”) as its auditor, which accepted BLMIS’s fraudulently reported trading revenues and/or commissions on its financial statements and other

regulatory reports that BLMIS filed. Friehling & Horowitz was a three-person accounting firm based out of a strip mall in Rockland County, New York. Of the three employees at the firm, one was a licensed CPA, one was an administrative assistant, and one was a semi-retired accountant living in Florida.

29. On or about November 3, 2009, David Friehling, the sole proprietor of Friehling & Horowitz, pleaded guilty to filing false audit reports for BLMIS and filing false tax returns for Madoff and others. BLMIS's publicly available SEC Form X-17A-5 included copies of these fictitious annual audited financial statements prepared by Friehling & Horowitz.

1. Madoff's Investment Strategy

30. In general, BLMIS purported to execute two primary investment strategies for BLMIS customers: the convertible arbitrage strategy and the split-strike conversion strategy (the "SSC Strategy"). For a limited group of BLMIS customers, primarily consisting of Madoff's close friends and their families, Madoff also purportedly purchased securities that were held for a certain time and then purportedly sold for a profit. At all relevant times, Madoff conducted no legitimate business operations using any of these strategies.

31. All funds received from IA Business customers were commingled in a single BLMIS account maintained at JPMorgan Chase Bank. These commingled funds were not used to trade securities, but rather to make distributions to, or payments for, other customers, to benefit Madoff and his family personally, and to prop up Madoff's proprietary trading business.

32. The convertible arbitrage investment strategy was supposed to generate profits by taking advantage of the pricing mismatches that can occur between the equity and bond/preferred equity markets. Investors were told they would gain profits from a change in the expectations for the stock or convertible security over time. In the 1970s this strategy represented a significant portion of the total BLMIS accounts, but by the early 1990s the strategy was purportedly used in

only a small percentage of BLMIS accounts.

33. BLMIS falsified the trades purportedly executed for the convertible arbitrage investment strategy, using backdated trade data to fabricate the trades reported on monthly account statements and trade confirmations sent to customers.

34. From the early 1990s forward, Madoff began telling BLMIS customers that he employed the SSC Strategy for their accounts, even though in reality BLMIS never traded any securities for its BLMIS customers.

35. BLMIS reported falsified trades using backdated trade data on monthly account statements sent to BLMIS customers that typically reflected impossibly consistent gains on the customers' principal investments.

36. By 1992, the SSC Strategy purported to involve: (i) the purchase of a group or basket of equities intended to highly correlate to the S&P 100 Index; (ii) the purchase of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index put options; and (iii) the sale of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index call options.

37. The put options were to limit the downside risk of sizeable price changes in the basket. The exercise of put options could not turn losses into gains, but rather could only put a floor on losses. By definition, the exercise of a put option should have entailed a loss for BLMIS.

38. The sale of call options would partially offset the costs associated with acquiring puts but would have the detrimental effect of putting a ceiling on gains. The call options would make it difficult, if not impossible, for BLMIS to perform as well as the market, let alone outperform the market, because in a rising market, calls would have been expected to be exercised by the counterparty.

39. The simultaneous purchase of puts and sale of calls to hedge a securities position is commonly referred to as a "collar." The collar provides downside protection while limiting the

upside.

40. If Madoff was putting on the same baskets of equities across *all* BLMIS accounts, as he claimed, the total notional value of the puts purchased and of the calls sold had to equal the market value of the equities in the basket. For example, to properly implement a collar to hedge the \$11.7 billion of AUM that Madoff publicly reported in 2006 would have required the purchase/sale of call and put options with a notional value (for each) of \$11.7 billion. There are no records to substantiate Madoff's sale of call options or purchase of put options in any amount, much less in billions of notional dollars.

41. Moreover, at all times that BLMIS reported its total AUM, publicly available information about the volume of exchange-traded options showed that there was simply not enough call or put option notional value to support the Madoff SSC Strategy.

42. Madoff could not be using the SSC Strategy because his returns drastically outperformed the market. BLMIS showed only 16 months of negative returns over the course of its existence compared to 82 months of negative returns in the S&P 100 Index over the same time period. Not only did BLMIS post gains that exceeded (at times, significantly) the S&P 100 Index's performance, it would also regularly show gains when the S&P 100 Index was down (at times significantly). Such results were impossible if BLMIS had actually been implementing the SSC Strategy.

2. BLMIS's Fee Structure

43. BLMIS charged commissions on purportedly executed trades rather than industry-standard management and performance fees based on AUM or profits. By using a commission-based structure instead, Madoff inexplicably walked away from hundreds of millions of dollars in fees.

3. BLMIS's Market Timing

44. Madoff also lied to customers when he told them that he carefully timed securities purchases and sales to maximize value. Madoff explained that he succeeded at market timing by intermittently entering and exiting the market. During the times when Madoff purported to be out of the market, he purported to invest BLMIS customer funds in U.S. Treasury securities (“Treasury Bills”) or mutual funds invested in Treasury Bills.

45. As a registered broker-dealer, BLMIS was required, pursuant to section 240.17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to file quarterly and annual reports with the SEC that showed, among other things, financial information on customer activity, cash on hand, and assets and liabilities at the time of reporting. BLMIS reportedly exited the market completely at every year end and every quarter end starting in 2003. These quarterly and year-end exits were undertaken to avoid these SEC requirements. But these exits also meant that BLMIS was stuck with the then-prevailing market conditions. It would be impossible to automatically sell all positions at fixed times, independent of market conditions, and win almost every time.

46. BLMIS’s practice of exiting the market at fixed times, regardless of market conditions, was completely at odds with the opportunistic nature of the SSC Strategy, which does not depend on exiting the market in a particular month.

4. BLMIS Execution

47. BLMIS’s execution showed a consistent ability to buy low and sell high, an ability so uncanny that any sophisticated or professional investor would know it was statistically impossible.

5. No Evidence of BLMIS Trading

48. There is no record of BLMIS clearing a single purchase or sale of securities in connection with the SSC Strategy at The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, the clearing house for such transactions, its predecessors, or any other trading platform on which BLMIS could

have traded securities. There are no other BLMIS records that demonstrate that BLMIS traded securities using the SSC Strategy.

49. All exchange-listed options relating to the companies within the S&P 100 Index, including options based upon the S&P 100 Index itself, clear through the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). The OCC has no records showing that BLMIS cleared any trades in any exchange-listed options.

50. The Ponzi scheme collapsed in December 2008, when BLMIS customers’ requests for redemptions overwhelmed the flow of new investments.

51. At their plea hearings, Madoff and DiPascali admitted that BLMIS purchased none of the securities listed on the BLMIS customers’ fraudulent statements, and that BLMIS through its IA Business operated as a Ponzi scheme.

52. At all relevant times, BLMIS was insolvent because (i) its assets were worth less than the value of its liabilities; (ii) it could not meet its obligations as they came due; and (iii) at the time of the transfers alleged herein, BLMIS was left with insufficient capital.

THE PRIOR AVOIDANCE ACTIONS

53. On November 30, 2010, the Trustee commenced separate adversary proceedings in this Court against, among others, two partnerships, Sage Associates and Sage Realty. *Picard v. Sage Associates*, Adv. Pro. No. 10-04362 (CGM) (“*Sage Associates*”) and *Picard v. Sage Realty*, Adv. Pro. No. 10-04400 (CGM) (“*Sage Realty*”) (together, the “Adversary Proceedings”). Martin Sage was a general partner in each partnership.

54. In *Sage Associates*, the Trustee sought, among other relief, to avoid and recover, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code §§ 548(a)(1)(A) and 550(a), transfers of fictitious profits from the Ponzi scheme totaling \$13,510,000 made by BLMIS to Sage Associates in the two-year period

prior to BLMIS's collapse (the "SA Initial Transfers"). Complaint, *Sage Associates*, ECF No. 1.

The five SA Initial Transfers were as follows:

- a) \$1,800,000 on or about April 10, 2007;
- b) \$900,000 on or about June 4, 2007;
- c) \$450,000 on or about September 12, 2007;
- d) \$360,000 on or about December 14, 2007; and
- e) \$10,000,000 on or about April 4, 2008.

Id. A chart setting forth the SA Initial Transfers is attached as Exhibit B.

55. In *Sage Realty*, the Trustee sought, among other relief, to avoid and recover, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code §§ 548(a)(1)(A) and 550(a), transfers of fictitious profits from the Ponzi scheme totaling \$3,370,000 made by BLMIS to Sage Realty in the two-year period prior to BLMIS's collapse (the "SR Initial Transfers" and, together with the SA Initial Transfers, the "Initial Transfers"). Complaint, *Sage Realty*, ECF No. 1. The six SR Initial Transfers were as follows:

- a) \$150,000 on or about December 13, 2006;
- b) \$150,000 on or about February 9, 2007;
- c) \$75,000 on or about April 10, 2007;
- d) \$50,000 on or about September 12, 2007;
- e) \$275,000 on or about January 23, 2008; and
- f) \$2,670,000 on or about April 4, 2008.

Id. A chart setting forth the SR Initial Transfers is attached as Exhibit B.

56. On May 18, 2022, the District Court withdrew the reference of each of the Adversary Proceedings to this Court. Memorandum and Opinion Order, *Picard v. Sage Associates*, No. 20-CV-10057 (AJN) (S.D.N.Y. May 18, 2022), ECF No. 19 ("*Sage Associates*

District Action”) & *Picard v. Sage Realty*, No. 20-CV-10109 (AJN) (S.D.N.Y. May 18, 2022), ECF No. 20 (“*Sage Realty District Action*”). The *Sage Associates District Action* and *Sage Realty District Action* were thereafter consolidated for trial before the District Court (the “Consolidated Actions”). Stipulation and Order for Consolidation, *Sage Associates District Action*, ECF No. 25 & *Sage Realty District Action*, ECF No. 26.

57. Over the course of numerous days in early 2022, the Consolidated Actions were tried to the District Court. On April 15, 2022, the District Court issued its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in the trial of the Consolidated Actions, wherein the District Court concluded that the Initial Transfers consisted entirely of fictitious profits from Madoff’s Ponzi scheme. The District Court found that the Trustee met his prima facie case for avoidance of Initial Transfers under section 548(a)(1)(A) and that Sage Associates and Sage Realty failed to establish an affirmative defense under section 548(c), resulting in the avoidance of the SA Initial Transfers and the SR Initial Transfers. See *Sage Associates District Action*, ECF No. 111 & *Sage Realty District Action*, ECF No. 67. The District Court thereafter entered judgment against, among others, Sage Associates in the total amount of the SA Initial Transfers and Sage Realty in the total amount of the SR Initial Transfers. See Clerk’s Judgment, *Sage Associates District Action*, ECF No. 114 & *Sage Realty District Action*, ECF No. 70.²

THE SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS TO THE SAGES

58. Within a week or two of receipt of each of the SA Initial Transfers, Sage Associates transferred one-third of each of the SA Initial Transfers via check payable to Martin Sage or via wire transfer (the “SA Subsequent Transfers”). The SA Subsequent Transfers known to date are as follows:

² Martin Sage’s brother and a fellow general partner of Sage Associates and Sage Realty, Malcolm Sage, appealed the District Court’s judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit which, as of the date of this filing, remains pending. *Picard v. Sage Associates*, No. 22-1107(L) (2d Cir.); *Picard v. Sage Realty*, No. 22-1110(Con.) (2d Cir.).

- a) \$600,000 on or about April 16, 2007;
- b) \$300,000 on or about June 8, 2007;
- c) \$150,000 on or about September 17, 2007;
- d) \$120,000 on or about December 26, 2007; and
- e) \$3,333,333.33 on or about April 8, 2008.

A chart setting forth the presently known SA Subsequent Transfers is attached as Exhibit C.

59. Upon information and belief, each of the SA Subsequent Transfers was deposited into one of five bank accounts at either JPMorgan Chase or Citibank, all of which were jointly held, at that time, by Martin and Sybil Sage (the “Joint Accounts”).

60. Within a week or two of receipt of the SR Initial Transfer made on or about December 13, 2006 in the amount of \$150,000, Sage Realty subsequently transferred a portion of the SR Initial Transfer via check payable to Martin Sage (the “SR Subsequent Transfer” and, together with the foregoing SA Subsequent Transfer, the “Subsequent Transfers”). The SR Subsequent Transfer known to date is a transfer of \$30,000 on or about December 19, 2006. A chart setting forth the presently known SR Subsequent Transfer is attached as Exhibit D.

61. Upon information and belief, the SR Subsequent Transfer was deposited into one of the Joint Accounts.

62. The Trustee’s discovery and investigation is ongoing, and the Trustee reserves the right to: (i) supplement his allegations regarding the initial and subsequent transfers discussed above, and/or allege further transfers; and (ii) seek recovery of such transfers.

COUNT ONE

RECOVERY OF SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)

63. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

64. The SA Initial Transfers and the SR Initial Transfer have been avoided by entry of judgment.

65. Each of the SA Subsequent Transfers and the SR Subsequent Transfers are recoverable from Martin Sage and Sybil Sage under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a) and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3). Martin Sage and Sybil Sage are each an immediate or mediate transferee of each of the SA Subsequent Transfers from Sage Associates and each of SR Subsequent Transfers from Sage Realty.

66. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 550(a), and 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against Martin Sage and Sybil Sage: (a) recovering the SA Subsequent Transfers and the SR Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Martin Sage and Sybil Sage for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; and (b) awarding any other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment on Count One in favor of the Trustee and against Martin Sage and Sybil Sage as follows:

- i. Recovering the Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Martin Sage and Sybil Sage for the benefit of the estate;
- ii. Awarding the Trustee prejudgment interest from the date of the avoidance of the Initial Transfers on April 20, 2022; and

iii. Awarding the Trustee fees and all applicable costs and disbursements, and such other, further, and different relief as the Court deems just, proper, and equitable. incurred in this proceeding.

Date: April 19, 2023
New York, New York

Of Counsel:

By: /s/ Nicholas J. Cremona

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